



RURAL DISTRICT OF TADCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT 1966

Medical Officer of Health and Senior Public Health Inspector

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TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

G.D. Brayshaw, Esq. 8 Golf Links Crescent, Tadcaster

Vice-Chairman:

C. Boddy, Esq. Church End Farm, Church Fenton

Public Health Committee:

Chairman: Councillor C. Boddy

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. Winfield, J.P.

Councillor N.L. Bramley

Councillor A. Cawood

Councillor L. Davies

Councillor R.M. Faircliffe

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Councillor E. Hills

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Councillor R. Mason

Councillor H. Mills, M.B.E.

Councillor G. Moakes

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Councillor Mrs M. Rix

Councillor F.C. Thompson

Councillor H.T. Walker

Councillor R. Walker

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**ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1966**

To the Chairman and Councillors,

In my first Annual Report to you, I have to record facts and figures relating to the year previous to my appointment. With your agreement, the Report is in a new form.

Divisional matters form the first section, allowing comparisons to be made between the two Districts that constituted Health Division 9 of the West Riding County Council. While I have kept these matters brief, I feel that they should not be omitted as you would wish to know something of the major provisions of your Local Health Authority.

The second section relates to District matters; my sanitary report and that of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

W. Duncan Dolton,
Medical Officer of Health

Autumn 1967

TABLE 1
PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

		Tadcaster Rural District	Wetherby Rural District	Division 9 (Total)
Population, (Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid 1966)		31,220	27,760	58,980
	Total	593	424	1,017
Live Births	Legitimate	566	397	963
	Illegitimate (% of total)	27(4.6)	27(6.3)	54(5.3)
Stillbirths	Total	4	4	8
	Total	9	11	20
	Legitimate	9	11	20
Deaths of	Illegitimate	—	—	—
Infants	Under one week	3	4	7
	Under four weeks	4	5	9
	Under one year	9	11	20
Deaths (all causes)		331	257	588

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATES

Live Births	19.0	15.3	17.2
Live Births (adjusted)	19.4	17.0	—
Illegitimate Births per 1000 live births	45.3	63.6	53.1
Deaths (all causes)	10.6	9.3	10.0
Deaths (adjusted)	11.5	10.0	—
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—
Stillbirths	6.7	9.3	7.8
Perinatal Mortality	11.7	18.7	14.6
Neo-natal Mortality	6.7	11.8	8.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality (under 1 week)	5.1	9.4	6.8
Infant Mortality :			
All infants per 1,000 live births	15.2	25.9	19.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.9	27.7	20.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	—	—
Tuberculosis respiratory	0.03	0.04	0.03
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.03	0.04	0.03
Cancer	1.44	1.84	1.63
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.95	1.59	1.78
Heart and Circulatory disease	3.88	3.10	3.51
Respiratory	1.28	1.15	1.22
Comparability Factors :			
Births	1.02	1.11	—
Deaths	1.08	1.08	—

All the maternal mortality, stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for the Division as a whole was 17.2 per thousand inhabitants, as compared with the National average of 17.7.

The Death Rates are below the National Rate of 11.7. Deaths are now almost confined to the first year of life and late middle age and onwards (Table 3).

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH 1966	TADCASTER		WETHERBY	
	M	F	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease	—	1	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	2	—
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	—	7	5
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	—	5
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	—	—	4
14 Other malignant and lumphatic neoplasms	17	11	12	14
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1	1
16 Diabetes	1	4	—	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	35	20	24
18 Coronary disease, angina	51	27	40	14
19 Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	2	2
20 Other heart disease	10	15	7	6
21 Other circulatory disease	5	6	5	10
22 Influenza	—	1	3	1
23 Pneumonia	10	11	5	6
24 Bronchitis	9	7	12	2
25 Other disease of the respiratory system	1	1	2	1
26 Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	1	—	2	1
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	1	2
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	—
31 Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	14	5	17
33 Motor vehicle accidents	8	3	1	—
34 All other accidents	6	—	7	1
35 Suicide	2	1	3	—
ALL CAUSES	181	150	138	119

TABLE 3
RECORD OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1966

	WETHERBY			TADCASTER		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1 year	8	3	11	8	1	9
1 – 5 years	1	—	1	2	—	2
5 – 10	1	—	1	—	—	—
10 – 15	—	1	1	1	—	1
15 – 20	2	—	2	2	1	3
20 – 25	1	1	2	1	—	1
25 – 35	—	3	3	4	—	4
35 – 45	2	1	3	9	5	14
45 – 55	8	4	12	15	11	26
55 – 65	21	15	36	38	19	57
65 – 70	20	16	36	32	18	50
70 – 75	23	12	35	17	20	37
75 – 80	18	19	37	18	21	39
80 – 85	19	20	39	17	27	44
85 – 90	10	14	24	14	20	34
Over 90 years	4	10	14	3	7	10
	138	119	257	181	150	331

The dramatic change in the causes of adult deaths is clearly shown in Table 2, the only infectious disease deaths being those of the respiratory tract — influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis, the great killers of today being cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation. 19 persons — 14 of them men — lost their lives from cancer of the lung, and 8 women from cancer of the breast. It is to be hoped that increasing health education for the prevention and early detection of these cancers will be successful. 207 persons were certified as dying with diseases of the heart and circulation.

TABLE 4

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1966

Deaths from Stated Causes under One Year of Age

DISTRICT	Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 – 2 weeks	2 – 3 weeks	3 – 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 9 months	9 – 12 months	Total under 1 year
TADCASTER RURAL	Prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Respiratory distress syndrome	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Respiratory distress	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Cardiac Failure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Primary respiratory distress syndrome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prematurity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Exomphalus	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Duodenal Atresia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Acute gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Multiple injuries (Road accident)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Aspiration of gastric juices	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Cardiac Respiratory failure, following operation for Transposition of Great vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
WETHERBY RURAL	Very severe prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Respiratory distress syndrome	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Massive bilateral renal haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Cerebral trauma	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Breach delivery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Broncho pneumonia, enterocolitis and pyelonephritis due to septicaemia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Tracheo Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Bronco pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acute Bronchialitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Asphyxia due to suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Accidental death	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Acute gastro enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As noted above, from Table 2, there were few deaths from Infectious Disease during the year. The number of notifications can be noted from Table 5. It will be seen that the only disease notified at all commonly is Measles. At the time of writing it is hoped that protection against this illness will be available in the near future.

TABLE 5
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1966

Disease		Total all ages 1964	Total all ages 1965	Total all ages 1966	Under 1 year	1 — 4 years	5 — 14 years	15 — 44 years	45 — 64 years	Over 65 years	Age unknown	Cases sent to Hospital, 1966	Deaths 1966
TADCASTER R.D.	Scarlet Fever	60	62	40	1	8	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pneumonia	7	5	9	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	1	21
	Acute Anterior Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Erysipelas	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Whooping Cough	82	4	19	-	8	10	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Sonne Dysentery	2	5	36	1	6	15	9	4	-	1	-	-
	Measles	502	303	200	6	99	94	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WETHERBY R.D.	Scarlet Fever	9	6	29	1	5	21	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Pneumonia	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	11
	Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Whooping Cough	40	1	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Measles	354	227	196	6	59	40	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Sonne Dysentery	3	8	16	-	4	6	3	-	1	2	-	-

As will be seen from Table 7, there were 9 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (5 of which were transferred from other areas) compared with 6 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary in 1965. The number of cases on the Registers at the end of the year were :—

TABLE 6

District	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Tadcaster R.D.	46	27	6	5
Wetherby R.D.	16	21	5	7
Total	62	48	11	12

TABLE 7

TUBERCULOSIS – NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1966

AGE	TADCASTER R.D.				WETHERBY R.D.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5 – 10 years	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—
10 – 15	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—
15 – 20	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 – 35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 – 55	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55 – 65	—	1	—	—	1*	—	—	—
Over 65	1*	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	1	3	—	—	2	3	—	—

* Transfer from other Areas

Care of Mothers and Babies — It has been realised for many years that a lack of skill in the person conducting a confinement can have tragic and life-long results for the baby. The training and supervision of Midwives now ensures that not only care at the confinement, but in the pregnancy and post-natal period are also of the best. Only in this way can we ensure the best possible health of mothers and babies. Recently there has been a call by some for all deliveries to take place in Hospital. Even if this is desirable, it will not be attainable for many years to come and the Divisional Domiciliary Midwifery Service will continue not only to provide expert ante-natal and post-natal care, but to conduct deliveries in the home.

From the following Table will be seen the number of deliveries at home and in hospital for the two Rural Districts, and the percentage of home confinements. The accepted National figure is that seven out of ten should have Hospital confinements.

District	Domiciliary Deliveries	Hospital Deliveries	Percentage of Domiciliary Deliveries
Tadcaster Rural District	208	385	35%
Wetherby Rural District	110	314	26%
Total for Division	318	699	31%

The responsibility for the care of the baby becomes that of the Health Visitor on the eleventh day. She will give advice on all aspects of the care of the baby. At three months immunisation against Infectious Diseases is undertaken by the family doctor or Clinic and it is the Health Visitor who will, in many cases continue to supervise the health of the child through the school years. During the year, Health Visitors visited 5,114 children under the age of 5. They also visited, of course, expectant mothers and the aged. A prime duty is Health Education to all sections of the community.

Care of the Pre-School Child — Increasing concern is being felt at National level at the lack of amenities for the pre-school child. There is no registered child minder in the Division, but it is, of course, the unregistered child minder who is the cause for concern. The Co-ordinating Committee for the care of children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes met once during the year. Health Visitors work closely with their colleagues in the N.S.P.C.C. and the Children's Department.

CARE OF THE SCHOOL CHILD

During the year 2,873 pupils received a full medical examination. School Nurses undertook 18,045 cleanliness examinations and found 148 pupils infested.

While the family doctor rightly assumes the greater responsibility for the care of the general health of the school child, the School Medical Service concentrates on those defects liable to have a detrimental effect on education. Most obvious of these are defects of vision and hearing. 530 children were treated for errors of refraction (including squint) and 205 had spectacles prescribed. There were 27 children (including 23 at Bridge House Special School) known to be in schools with hearing aids and 42 out of 334 six to seven year olds routinely tested for hearing, were referred during the year for special hearing tests. Five other children were referred for other reasons.

While some children fail to benefit from school from a physical defect, e.g. deafness, others do not do so because of limited intelligence. There were 88 children known to require special educational treatment for mental handicap.

It is possible that children who have neither physical nor mental defect may also not get on well at school. It is often found that they have an emotional problem and 30 pupils were treated at Child Guidance Clinics during the year at the Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road, Tadcaster.

Care of the Aged — As years pass, an increasing proportion of the Home Nurses' time is spent in caring for the aged. 24,158 visits were paid by Home Nurses during the year and of these 15,284 were to the aged. Chiropody is also provided and last year 1,452 persons received 7,188 treatments. Of these 158 patients received 630 treatments at home.

Home Helps – Home Helps do not exclusively care for the elderly but, as you will see from the summary of cases the vast majority of the hours worked is spent with those aged 65 or over. The 52,131 hours employed were worked by 107 Home Helps.

Class of Case	No. of Cases	Hours Service
Maternity	23	794
Chronic Sick (Under 65)	31	5,081
Chronic Sick (Over 65)	228	46,047
Others	4	209

The incontinent pad service continues to be widely used and much appreciated.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

The Local Health Authority Services have long been known as the preventive medical services. It is encouraging to see our colleagues in Hospital and general practice becoming increasingly involved in preventive medicine. There are three main fields in the prevention of disease other than that of sanitary hygiene –

Immunisation – From the following tables can be seen the number of children immunised against Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox.

Completed Primary Courses – Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Diphtheria	312	314	30	9	43	18	726
Whooping Cough	277	300	29	8	23	8	645
Tetanus	312	316	31	9	49	74	791
Polio	275	571	53	15	61	39	1,014

Reinforcing Doses – Number of persons under age 16

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Diphtheria	3	91	67	17	761	115	1,054
Whooping Cough	1	73	56	13	109	8	260
Tetanus	3	91	67	17	758	144	1,080
Polio	14	43	25	13	666	144	905

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated during period)	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0 — 3 months	3	—
3 — 6	5	—
6 — 9	4	—
9 — 12	2	—
1 year	337	—
2 — 4 years	179	2
5 — 15	53	47
Total	583	49

B.C.G. is routinely given to children before leaving school to give added protection against Tuberculosis. 515 school children were vaccinated. It is also given to children irrespective of age who are contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis and 32 children were vaccinated. This work continues to be of vital importance in the saving of lives.

Health Education — Health education has been given by Midwives, Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors. While it is to be hoped that all expectant and young mothers and school children receive Health Education, the rest of the population usually only occasionally gets advice on health matters. An encouraging feature is the increase of National health education campaigns utilising posters and television. There is a need for continued health education to the young about the dangers of smoking; and to the adult population on the hazards of atmospheric pollution by smoke, and the prevention of dental caries by the adjustment of the natural fluoride concentration in the drinking water.

Early detection of Disease — Mass Chest X-ray has long been accepted as a useful tool for the discovery of tuberculosis before the disease has given rise to symptoms. The reduction in tuberculosis must, in part, be ascribed to this Service.

Recently attention has been focussed on cervical cytology as a means of detecting cancer of the womb. It is hoped that in the future much ill-health will be prevented by the early detection and arrest of the disease processes. It would seem that the Local Health Authority is well placed to make the necessary administrative arrangements for such services.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

A comprehensive statement of the sanitary circumstances of the area will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1966

Council Offices
Tadcaster

To : The Rural District Council of Tadcaster

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again it is my privilege to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of your Sanitary Department for the Year ending the 31st December, 1966 and a few details relating to the Rural District are given in this preamble.

The District, situated in lower Wharfedale in the eastern portion of the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the seventh largest in acreage of the County. The boundaries of the district are contiguous with those of the cities of Leeds and York, the Borough of Castleford, the Urban Districts of Garforth and Rothwell and the Rural Districts of Wetherby, Nidderdale, Derwent, Selby and Osgoldcross. No changes in the boundaries took place in the year.

The administrative centre of the District is at Tadcaster, the present modern offices being opened in 1937. The District forms part of the Barkston Ash Parliamentary Division, with the exception of the parishes of Great and Little Preston and Swillington, which are in the Normanton Division.

Your District has previously been described as a typically well balanced rural unit, and a glance at Table I which follows this preamble confirms this. Being a Rural District, agriculture is the predominant industry, but other industries are also present. As is well known, the town of Tadcaster has an old but very extensive brewing industry, whose products are widely known throughout a large area of the country. Part of the western side of the District lies within the Yorkshire coalfield, and several villages are almost solely engaged in the mining of coal. There are other industries such as the manufacture of weighing machines and gasworks plant; a large bacon factory; a large paper mill. Other establishments come under responsible departments of the Crown. Light industry is still being attracted to a former aerodrome at Sherburn-in-Elmet.

The highest point in the district is 400 ft. o.d. at Thorner, Lane, Whinmoor, and the lowest point, 24 feet o.d. is near Biggin. Two major trunk roads, A1 (Great North Road, and the A64 (Leeds/Tadcaster/York/Scarborough) pass through the Rural District.

Details of the work of the department will be found in the appended report.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the support given by the Chairman, Members and Officials of your Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen
Your obedient servant
ERNEST WITHEFORD
Chief Public Health Inspector

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

TABLE 1 — 1966

The table given below indicates in Parish Order several of the main details relating to the statistical and sanitary circumstances of the district as follows :—

	Area Acres	Census 1961	No. of Dwellings	R.V.	Houses with piped water	Sewage Disposal
Aberford	1,580	836	309	23,015	308	Yes
Acaster Malbis	1,874	271	65	5,485	63	Part
Acaster Selby	1,542	55	17	592	17	No
Appleton Roebuck	2,914	345	156	6,689	141	Yes
Askham Bryan	2,005	432	221	27,432	216	Yes
Askham Richard	982	227	49	3,929	49	No
Austhorpe	302	120	33	1,814	33	No
Barkston Ash	1,168	249	95	8,609	95	Yes
Barwick-in-Elmet	4,775	3,087	1,648	121,385	1,642	Yes
Biggin	718	83	27	854	22	No
Billbrough	1,447	198	89	7,711	84	Yes
Bishopthorpe	705	1,263	690	50,436	688	Yes
Bolton Percy	2,334	218	82	3,451	81	No
Catterton	742	39	10	405	10	No
Colton	1,208	155	45	2,822	41	Yes
Copmanthorpe	1,658	1,027	442	29,803	442	Yes
East Tadcaster	578	2,068	754	46,244	754	Yes
Great and Little Preston	1,039	1,078	335	25,487	335	Yes
Grimston	888	31	14	1,381	14	No
Healaugh	2,771	225	71	3,385	71	Yes
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe	1,572	102	37	3,739	35	No
Kirk Fenton	1,977	652	233	15,325	232	Yes
Kirkby Wharfe	1,239	82	32	1,493	30	No
Lead	1,057	37	9	332	6	No
Little Fenton	781	85	24	999	24	No
Ledsham	1,971	125	57	11,754	54	Yes
Leston	1,985	346	125	30,761	124	Yes
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	1,093	237	81	3,375	81	Yes
Micklefield	1,777	1,860	663	30,958	663	Yes
Newton Kyme	1,373	236	85	33,396	82	Part
Oxton	660	40	13	1,010	12	No
Parlington	1,773	141	52	1,941	51	Yes
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	2,707	325	81	7,776	76	Part
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	2,720	294	102	8,321	95	Yes
Sherburn-in-Elmet	4,859	2,776	1,074	106,656	1,058	Yes
South Milford	3,100	1,042	481	32,914	464	Yes
Steeton	1,142	44	15	2,089	13	No
Sturton Grange	877	34	10	592	10	No
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	2,795	359	306	18,414	301	Yes
Swillington	2,585	2,438	1,129	82,938	1,128	Yes
Towton	887	132	37	1,699	37	Yes
Ulleskelf	1,322	1,166	233	47,823	226	Yes
West Tadcaster	1,500	2,135	1,043	156,333	1,040	Yes
	72,982	26,695	11,074	971,567	10,948	
Gas and Electricity Hereditaments				25,344		
				996,911		

NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION 1966

Housing Statistics (Table 1) given below indicates in Parish order where the new houses (426 in total) were completed, and it also shows the new dwellings under construction at the end of the year. The private development has taken place mainly in the parishes of Barwick-in-Elmet, Bishopthorpe, Swillington, and West Tadcaster.

4 new Council Houses were completed during the year, and Mr E.D. Tetlow, the Council's Housing Manager, informs me that at the end of the year the total number of dwellings controlled by the Council was 2,779, and that the estimated number of applicants for the tenancy of Council houses was 528.

HOUSING STATISTICS – TABLE 1

Parish	New Houses completed		New Houses under Construction		Conversions and Adaptations
	Council	Private	Council	Private	
Aberford		23		8	
Appleton Roebuck		3		8	
Askham Bryan		21		8	
Barkston Ash		1			
Barwick-in-Elmet		76		30	
Bilbrough	4	2		9	
Bishopthorpe		119	32	70	
Bolton Percy		4		1	
Colton				1	
Copmanthorpe		8		3	
East Tadcaster		1		1	
Great & Little Preston		7		9	
Huddleston-with Newthorpe		1			
Kirk Fenton		1		1	
Kirkby Wharfe				1	
Little Fenton				1	
Ledsham		3		1	
Ledston		1		4	
Micklefield		3		2	
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell		6			
Sherburn-in-Elmet		21		12	
South Milford		21		9	
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood		10		7	
Swillington		32		1	
Ulleskelf					1
West Tadcaster		58	20	21	
	4	422	52	208	1

TABLE 2
TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
Housing Acts 1936 to 1957

Table 2 (Housing Statistics) given below indicates the details making up the Council's Five-year programme in connection with unfit houses throughout the District. This is the programme which was considered by the special Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Housing Committees in October 1954.

	Original Survey Total	No. in con- firmed orders not re-housed	Already dealt with	Remaining to be represented	Total to be rehoused	Total houses represented in Post War period to 31 12 66
Aberford	64	—	5	60	60	42
Acaster Malbis	7	4	1	2	6	13
Acaster Selby	1	—	—	1	1	3
Appleton Roebuck	9	—	—	1	1	9
Askham Bryan	15	2	2	13	13	15
Askham Richard	1	—	—	1	1	—
Austhorpe	6	—	2	4	4	—
Barkston Ash	21*	2	13	5	8	5
Barwick-in-Elmet	31	—	11	20	20	25
Biggin	7*	2	2	3	5	1
Bilbrough	7	—	1	6	6	2
Bishopthorpe	14	—	5	9	9	13
Bolton Percy	3	—	—	5	3	4
Catterton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton	5	—	1	4	4	1
Copmanthorpe	14	—	1	13	13	19
East Tadcaster	59	—	5	56	56	69
Grimston	—	—	—	—	—	3
Healaugh	6	—	—	6	6	7
Huddleston-with- Newthorpe	1	—	—	1	1	—
Great & Little Preston	195	84	50	61	145	199
Kirk Fenton	18	7	4	7	14	25
Kirkby Wharfe	1	—	—	1	1	—
Lead	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Fenton	1	1	1	—	1	1
Ledsham	13	1	—	12	13	31
Ledston	8	—	1	7	7	5
Lotherton-cum Aberford	17	1	7	9	10	19
Micklefield	21	—	—	21	21	51
Newton Kyme	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parlington	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ryther-cum- Ozendyke	8	—	—	8	8	10
Saxton-cum- Scarthingwell	16*	9	7	—	9	5
Sherburn-in-Elmet	15*	3	—	12	15	19
South Milford	11	—	1	10	10	38
Steeton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturton Grange	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stutton-cum- Hazlewood	23	—	11	21	21	22
Swillington	22	—	11	11	11	44
Towton	3	—	1	2	2	3
Ulleskeff	13*	—	6	7	7	2
West Tadcaster	103	—	2	101	101	94
	752	114	140	499	613	801

* This figure of 752 includes houses in the parishes marked with an asterisk which were still occupied but where Clearance Orders or Demolition Orders had been made prior to September 1939. At the end of 1966, 681 houses had been demolished in the Post War Period, and 3 families in condemned houses were awaiting re-housing.

Housing Statistics (Table 3) given below indicates in parish order the details concerning the representation of Individual Unfit Houses during the year.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, if a house is unfit for human habitation and is not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost, it can be the subject of an 'official representation'. If this representation is accepted by the Council they are required to serve on the owner or persons having control of the house what is known as 'time and place' notice. This notice gives the owner the opportunity of appearing before the appropriate committee of the Council to state his case regarding the future of the house in question, or as an alternative he may submit in writing an offer to:—

- (a) have the house repaired to the satisfaction of the Council,
- (b) change the user of the house from domestic to some other user approved by the Council,
- (c) give an undertaking to discontinue the use of the house for human habitation until the Council are satisfied that it has been made fit and cancel the undertaking.

If no offer is made at all concerning the house, the Council are required to make a Demolition Order, or alternatively they may make a Closing Order.

Under the provisions of section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957, the owner of house which is the subject of an operative Demolition Order may submit to the Council a scheme for the renovation of the house. The Council may approve the scheme and if the works are completed to their satisfaction they are required to revoke the Demolition Order.

The table also shows the total number of houses demolished during the year, following action taken during 1966 or in previous years.

TABLE 3			
Parish	No. of rep- resentations	Demolition Orders made or Undertakings	Houses Demolished
Aberford			4
Askham Bryan			2
Barwick-in-Elmet			1
Bishopthorpe			1
Copmanthorpe			1
East Tadcaster	3		4
Great & Little Preston			1
Healaugh	1	1 (D.O.)	
Ledsham			4
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke			4
Sutton-cum-Hazlewood			6
Swillington			4
Towton		2 (Undertakings)	
West Tadcaster			1
	4	3	33

PART 111 — Clearance Areas

Your Medical Officer of Health did not represent any Clearance Areas during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACTS 1958–1959

HOUSING ACT 1964

Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants and Adaptations

Under the above Acts the Council make grants towards the cost of improving existing houses, and also for the provision of additional houses from existing units of accommodation, i.e. making one house into two or more, and by the adaption of buildings not previously used as housing accommodation.

Discretionary Grant — To qualify for this, the work must consist of providing amenities which the house does not already possess, i.e. bathroom (with fixed bath or shower) water closet; electric or other form of artificial lighting; a hot water supply; wash basin; damp proofing of walls and floors, the replacement of old and wasteful types of solid fuel cooking appliances. Any necessary repairs to the house must be carried out (without the aid of grant) at the same time as the improvement works are done, so that when all the work is completed the house is modernised to last for at least another thirty years.

In approved cases a grant of up to 50% of the cost of the improvement or adaptation works may be paid. To qualify for a grant an applicant must spend a minimum of £100 per house, and the ceiling figure on which a grant may be paid is £800; i.e. the grant may vary from £50 to £400. Where additional dwellings are provided by the conversion of a house comprising three or more storeys, the upper grant limit may be raised to £500 per dwelling provided instead of £400 per dwelling. It should be noted that the Council are not permitted to make a grant towards the cost of enlarging a house, such as providing an additional bedroom.

The Standard Grant — which was introduced in 1959 is a little less ambitious than the Discretionary grant and is confined to five specific items of improvement work, each of which carries a fixed amount of grant or half cost of the work if less. The items are :—

Water Closet within the house	40
Fixed bath or shower in a separate room	25
Wash Basin	5
Hot water supply to bath (£35) basin (£15) and sink (£25)	75
Food Store	10
	£ 155

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, the ceiling limit of the Standard Grant is raised to £350. The additional grant is in respect of the provision of a bathroom by means of the adaptation of an outbuilding attached to the house if this in the opinion of the Council is the only reasonable practicable way to provide the bathroom; the provision of septic tank drainage where no main drainage exists, and the bringing of a piped supply of cold water into the dwelling for the first time.

An owner, or lease-holder with a lease which has at least 15 years to run can obtain the Standard grant as a right. The only requirements are that when the work has been carried out the dwelling must be fit for human habitation and likely to remain fit and available for use as a dwelling for at least fifteen years.

During the year applications in respect of 95 houses were received; of these 86 were approved and 9 not approved, and in 77 houses improvement work was completed in the following parishes :—

Aberford	4
Acaster Malbis	1
Appleton Roebuck	1
Askham Bryan	1
Austhorpe	1
Barkston Ash	1
Barwick-in-Elmet	12
Bishophorpe	1
Colton	2
Copmanthorpe	1
East Tadcaster	3
Healaugh	4
Kirkby Wharfe	3
Ledston	2
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	1
Micklefield	16
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	1
Sherburn-in-Elmet	3
South Milford	4
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	5
Swillington	3
Ulleskelf	4
West Tadcaster	3

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HOUSING ACT 1964 – COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS

During the early part of the year a survey was made of the 44 houses known as Numbers 1 to 44 The Cottages, Ledston Luck. It was afterwards considered that these houses were suitable for compulsory improvement and I submitted a recommendation to the Public Health Committee that the houses should be improved to the requirements of the Standard Grant, details of which are listed earlier in this section of the report. This recommendation was accepted by the Council at their meeting in June, and the area was designated The Ledston (Ledston Luck) Improvement Area, 1966.

Following the declaration and publication of the Area, informal discussions took place between the freeholders (The National Coal Board) Messrs Harry Harrison & Son, Castleford, Agents for the Lessee, and the appropriate officers of the Council, as to the most suitable way of carrying out the work and also from the financial aspect in respect of the cost to the lessee. These discussions were satisfactorily concluded and it was expected that the work of improvement to all the houses would commence and be completed in 1967.

PRIVY REPLACEMENTS

The work of privy replacement continued steadily throughout the year, and in all 30 replacements were completed. Provision is made in the annual estimates to make grants available towards the cost of this work.

In some parts of the district the work is still held up owing to inadequate sewerage facilities, particularly in the parishes of Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy, Church Fenton, Saxton and Ulleskelf, where owners have not been pressed to carry out replacements. When the new sewerage schemes are completed the Council will require all houses to be provided with water closets wherever possible.

At the present time, replacements are carried out in three ways, viz :—

(a) by the service of Statutory Notices under section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council being required under the terms of the notice to pay one half of the cost of the work reasonably incurred. A notice under this section may be served only if the building has a sufficient water supply and sewer available.

(b) by owners voluntarily carrying out the work, in which case the Council make a grant towards the cost. At the present time the grant is £25 per replacement or half the actual cost, whichever is the lower figure.

(c) where a grant is available as part of house improvements carried out under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts 1958—1959 : Discretionary and Standard Grants.

The following list in parish order indicates where the replacements were carried out during the year :—

Acaster Malbis	1
Appleton Roebuck	1
Askham Bryan	1
Austhorpe	1
Barwick-in-Elmet	2
Bishopthorpe	1
Colton	2
Healaugh	4
Kirkby Wharfe	2
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	1
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	1
Sherburn-in-Elmet	1
South Milford	1
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	5
Ulleskelf	6

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DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Table 1, shown earlier in the report indicates those parishes which are provided or part provided with sewerage and sewage disposal facilities, but at the present time only those sewage disposal works at Askham Bryan, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Healaugh, Ledsham, Ledston Luck, Mickfield, Sherburn, Swillington, Towton, and the new works at Tadcaster for domestic sewage treatment, can be regarded as being up to modern standards. Some of these works are now overloaded.

In certain parts of the district drainage facilities are made available by neighbouring Authorities. In the northern part of the parish of Newton Kyme 47 houses near to the old railway level crossing are drained to the Thorp Arch works of the Wetherby Rural District Council. In the parishes of Great & Little Preston and Swillington approx. 410 properties are drained into the sewers of the Garforth Urban District Council. The sewage from the villages of Bishopthorpe and Copmanthorpe and also from the Caravan Site at Acaster Malbis is pumped to the York Corporation works at Naburn.

Certain parts of the district still have sewers and disposal works which are inadequate, and which have from time to time been the cause of complaints. To deal with these unsatisfactory conditions several new schemes have been or are being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer and your own Engineer & Surveyor. The position regarding these schemes at the end of the year is described as follows :

Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy and Ulleskelf — one major scheme approved in principle in 1955. Instead of a separate disposal works for this scheme the Council's Consulting Engineer prepared a scheme to have the sewage from these three villages pumped into the new works at Tadcaster. The sewage from the Village of Colton is also to come to the works at Tadcaster. Commencement of the work is now expected in early 1967.

Barkston Ash, Church Fenton and Saxton — the original scheme for these three villages approved in principle several years ago provided for a separate treatment works at Barkston. This idea has now been abandoned in favour of a new large disposal works at Lennerton, near Sherburn, into which will also be drained the sewage from the villages of Sherburn and South Milford. The Council's Consulting Engineer is now preparing this scheme. To cope with the considerable overloading of the existing Sherburn works and to meet the demands of new development, approval was given for the installation of some new extended aeration units and it is expected that the installation of these units would be completed in 1967.

Ledsham — approval was given during the year for the extension of these village works to treat the sewage from the new Motel at the Selby Fork — junction of the A.1 and A.63 Roads. The Motel was still under construction at the end of year and the extension to the sewage disposal works was expected to commence in 1967.

Askham Richard — the Council's Engineer & Surveyor is preparing a scheme for the enlargement of the works at Askham Bryan and for a pumping scheme to take the sewage from Askham Richard.

Towton — the scheme prepared by the Council's Engineer & Surveyor for the enlargement of these works and also for new sewers was started during the year and expected to be completed in 1967.

Some of the smaller remote parishes and villages still lack sewerage facilities, but it is not possible to forecast when these may be provided.

WATER SUPPLY

GROUPING OF WATER UNDERTAKINGS

On the 1st April, 1960, the major portion of the Council's water undertaking was transferred to the Leeds Corporation. The remainder of the Council's water undertaking, i.e., those parishes in the Ainsty area of the District supplied by the York Waterworks Company, were transferred to the Company on the 1st April, 1963.

SOURCES CONTROLLED BY LEEDS CORPORATION

Bilbrough — This is the original Tadcaster supply and the water is derived from a deep bore-hole in the sandstone about four miles east of the town. It was originally intended that when the Corporation took over this supply its function would be that of a stand-by supply, but pumping continued throughout the year to supply the parishes of Bilbrough, Catterton, Healaugh and Steeton.

The Bilbrough water is very clear, but being from a deep borehole it is rather hard in its raw state. Before being turned into the mains it is softened to give a figure of hardness of 6 — 8 deg. The water is also chlorinated.

Derwent Supply — This water is abstracted from the River Derwent at Elvington about seven miles to the south east of York, and the scheme so far as your District is concerned came into operation in the early part of 1965. With the exception of the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet and the four parishes served by the Bilbrough borehole (above) the Derwent water is supplied to all those parts of the Rural District served by the Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation, and has an average degree of hardness of six.

Leeds Moorland Supply — This water is derived from the Corporation's reservoirs in the Washburn valley near Blubberhouses, and also from the Leighton reservoir near Masham. Being a moorland water it is very soft and extremely suitable for domestic use. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation. In its raw state the water is slightly acid in reaction and four samples were taken in the district for examination for plumbo-solvency, all being reported as negative.

DISTRIBUTION

The Leeds Corporation water is supplied to the following parishes: Aberford, Aushorpe, Barkston Ash, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Catterton, East Tadcaster, Great & Little Preston, Grimston, Kirk Fenton, Kirkby Wharfe,

Huddleston-with-Newthorpe, Lead, Ledsham, Ledston, Little Fenton, Lotherton, Micklegate, Newton Kyme, Oxton, Parlington, Ryther-cum-Ozendyke, Saxton, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Biggin, Healaugh, Steeton, Sturton Grange, Stutton, Swillington, Towton, Ulleskelf, and West Tadcaster.

16 Samples of water from the Leeds supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination, 15 being reported as satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory report was on a sample from Ledston village and was thought to be due to some slight surface contamination gaining access to the village storage tank. The use of the tank was abolished during the year.

YORK WATERWORKS COMPANY

The Company derive their water from the river Ouse at Clifton, York. It is distributed to the following parishes: Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bolton Percy, Colton and Copmanthorpe. The parish of Bishopthorpe is supplied direct by the Company who levy their own water rate in this parish.

It is possible, when necessary, for the above parishes with the exception of Acaster Malbis and Bishopthorpe, to be supplied from the mains now controlled by the Leeds Corporation.

The York water is filtered and chlorinated by the Company, and has a hardness figure of 11 — 14 deg. 15 samples of this water were submitted for bacteriological examination, 13 being reported as satisfactory and 2 as unsatisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY — GENERAL

At the end of the year approx. 99.0% of the houses in the district were provided with piped water. A small group of houses in the vicinity of Milford Junction are still dependent on a stand pipe supply from the British Rail source. The Leeds Corporation Waterworks Department have had a scheme approved to extend their mains to supply this area, and the work is expected to be completed in early 1967, and when completed it will abolish stand pipe supplies in the district.

The water supply throughout the district has been satisfactory in respect of both quantity and quality.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

ORGANIZATION

The present fleet of vehicles consists of :

Four 'S & D' Fore and Aft Tippers (three fitted with Diesel engines and two with power presses)

Two 'S & D' 50 cu. yard Pakamatic Vehicles.

Three 'Karrier' Dual Tip Vehicles fitted with Diesel Engines.

One 'Karrier' 12 cu. yard Side Loading Vehicle fitted with Diesel Engine.

Two of the above vehicles are now used only as spares and brought into use when other vehicles are temporarily out of action.

The district is divided into eight areas, these being as follows:

Part Ainsty (12 parishes or part parishes)	One 'S & D' Vehicle and 4 men
Tadcaster (including 5 parishes or part parishes)	One 'S & D' Pakamatic 50 cu. yard vehicle and six men, engaged solely on the emptying of dust bins.
Barwick (2 parishes)	One 'Karrier' Dual Tip vehicle and 4 men.
Aberford & Micklefield (5 parishes and 1 part parish)	One 'Karrier' Dual Tip vehicle and 4 men.
Sherburn & South Milford	One 'S & D' Fore and Aft vehicle and 5 men.
Church Fenton (12 parishes or part parishes)	One 'Karrier' 12 cu. yard Dual Tip vehicle and 3 men.
Great & Little Preston, and Swillington (4 parishes)	One 'S & D' Fore and Aft vehicle and 4 men.
Six part parishes	One 'S & D' Pakamatic 50 cu. yard vehicle and 5 men, engaged solely on the emptying of dust bins, and it also collects refuse from the married quarters at the Royal Air Force Station, Church Fenton.

COLLECTION PERIOD

For dust bins this is one in seven days but the period may have to be extended at times due to holidays and sickness. Pail closets are emptied weekly and ashpits from four to eight weeks. Fortunately, the number of pail closets and ashpits in the district is steadily diminishing. During the period of holidays or sickness, vehicles and their crews are sometimes switched from one area to another in order to help maintain the collection service.

The use of the larger type vehicle such as the 50 cubic yard 'Pakamatic' with its considerable carrying capacity has gone a long way to cope with the new houses erected each year (427 in 1966 and a total of 2,309 over the last five years) but further consideration may have to be given as to the type of vehicle to be used in future years.

DISPOSAL

Disposal is by means of tipping at various tips throughout the district. These are at Barwick, Micklefield and Scarthingwell. Tipping at Barwick was not resumed during the year, its use being for the tipping of building spoil for the eventual closing of the tip. A tip at East Garforth owned by the Garforth U.D.C. is also used by your Council. Plant is hired whenever levelling work is required for the maintenance of the tips. No serious trouble was encountered in the disposal of refuse during the year, but further tipping sites are still being sought.

LABOUR FORCE

The full labour force of 35 men was maintained during the year, and the Joint Industrial Council's conditions of service, etc. are still in operation.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

MEAT INSPECTION

Sherburn Bacon Factory — During the year your Public Health Inspectors and Authorised Meat Inspector made 815 visits to the Factory and 69 hours of overtime worked.

The following is a summary of the number of pigs killed, together with the amount of meat condemned:

Number of pigs killed	60,933
Condemned	340 Whole Carcases
	161 Part Carcases
	719 Heads
	2,047 Guts
	4,500 Plucks

The total number of pigs killed shows a decrease of 26,000 on the previous year.

The killing of pigs at the Factory ceased on the 26th October.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

During the year 868 visits were made to slaughterhouses and shops for meat inspection, 32½ hours of overtime being worked.

The following is a summary of the animals killed together with the estimated weight of meat condemned:

406	Bullocks	
112	Heifers	
3,326	Calves	
11,010	Sheep	
1,600	Pigs	Condemned 37 cwts.

Six licensed slaughterhouses operated during the year.

THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963. Briefly, they require that all carcasses of animals slaughtered for human consumption shall be inspected by a qualified officer of the Council; also, after inspection the carcasses are required to be stamped, the stamp bearing the name of the Local Authority and identifying the inspector who made the inspection.

GENERAL

26 visits were made in connection with the inspection of miscellaneous foods, and the following were condemned:

12 x 10 lbs.	Tomato Paste
38 lbs.	Pork
84 lbs.	Ox Kidneys
140 tins	Miscellaneous Foods

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

This is almost confined entirely to condemned meat which was dealt with at the Sherburn Bacon Factory By-Products Plant.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

I give below some of the details of the various premises and the work in connection with them during the year:

Food Premises

Number of Grocers Shops	108
Number of Butchers Shops	27
Number of other Food Shops	18

Registered Food Premises

Sale of Ice Cream	83
Manufacture of Sausages, Pies, etc.	26
Fried Fish Premises	12
Retail Milk Sellers (with premises in the district)	12

Given below is a list of items of work carried out at various premises (including licensed premises) following informal requests from the Department:

Cleaning and decorating	4
Structural repairs & improvements	3
Hot and Cold water with sink or wash basin	3
New or additional water closets	2
New Urinals	1

GENERAL SANITATION

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES AND REPAIRS TO DWELLINGS, ETC.

Following the service of formal and informal notices, work in connection with 42 of these notices was carried out. These included such items as roof repairs, the remedying of dampness, repairs to floors, gutters, fall pipes, windows, closets, fireplaces, etc., and the cleansing of blocked drains and private sewers; the provision of and replacement of dust bins and the abolition of ashpits.

DISINFESTATION, ETC.

During the year 26 visits were made in connection with the above and 14 houses and other premises were disinfested for insect pests.

RENT ACT, 1957

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year and issued.

RODENT CONTROL

This service continued throughout the year and the employment of a full-time rodent operative was maintained, a small amount of his time being diverted to other duties. Altogether a total of 1,447 visits were made by the rodent operative and your Public Health Inspectors and 651 treatments were given in respect of 349 infestations. These were on refuse tips, sewage disposal works and dykes, sewerage systems, domestic and non-domestic premises, agricultural and horticultural premises. The methods of control are those advocated by the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister's area officer who visits the district from time to time has expressed his satisfaction of the way in which the work is carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not necessary during the year for the Department to make arrangements for burials under this Act.

EMPTYING OF CESSPOOLS

During the year a total of 226 cesspools were emptied. Modern machines are hired from neighbouring authorities and the work is carried out in an expeditious manner without giving rise to complaints. A charge for this service is made based on the rateable value for domestic premises, but for non-domestic premises the actual time is charged. It can still be said that the service is generally appreciated by occupiers of premises not served by any sewerage system. The number of cesspools etc., in the district should decrease when the new sewerage schemes are completed.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The administration of this Act continued throughout the year in which 183 visits were made to the various types of premises. The standard of the premises in the district is reasonably good.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year 10 visits were made in connection with smoke abatement and no statutory action was necessary. Plans for new furnaces are inspected, and incorporated in the Building Regulations is a requirement that appliances installed in domestic premises for the burning of solid fuel shall be capable of burning smokeless fuels.

